

# Bass Lake District



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population, and has set out a number of key principles for the development of a new approach. These principles are: to ensure that health care is tailored to the needs of the ageing population; to ensure that health care is delivered in a way that is accessible and acceptable to the ageing population; and to ensure that health care is delivered in a way that is cost-effective.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key areas for action in order to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population. These areas are: to improve the quality of health care for the ageing population; to improve the accessibility of health care for the ageing population; and to improve the cost-effectiveness of health care for the ageing population.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key challenges in order to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population. These challenges are: to ensure that health care is tailored to the needs of the ageing population; to ensure that health care is delivered in a way that is accessible and acceptable to the ageing population; and to ensure that health care is delivered in a way that is cost-effective.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key opportunities in order to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population. These opportunities are: to improve the quality of health care for the ageing population; to improve the accessibility of health care for the ageing population; and to improve the cost-effectiveness of health care for the ageing population.

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The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key actions in order to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population. These actions are: to improve the quality of health care for the ageing population; to improve the accessibility of health care for the ageing population; and to improve the cost-effectiveness of health care for the ageing population.

The Department of Health (1999) has also identified a number of key outcomes in order to develop a new approach to health care for the ageing population. These outcomes are: to improve the quality of health care for the ageing population; to improve the accessibility of health care for the ageing population; and to improve the cost-effectiveness of health care for the ageing population.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched in the UK to address this need. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health has also launched the 'Age Friendly' initiative, which aims to ensure that services are designed to meet the needs of older people.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the functional abilities of older people so that they can live independently and participate in society. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) preventing and managing illness and disability; (3) supporting independence; and (4) promoting social participation.

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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1998, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1998, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more flexible in its employment arrangements.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased from 1.2 million to 1.8 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

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